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Nouns

(Inflection of Noun).

Noun: Noun is the name of person, place or thing.

Classification of Noun

According to traditional english Grammar There are two types of Noun

1) Concrete Noun:
a) Proper Noun.
b) Common Noun
c) Collective Noun
d) Material Noun.

2) Abstract Noun:

Concrete Noun : The Noun which can be ~~filed~~ felt through sense organse → Nose, ear eye, skin etc is known as Concrete Noun.

Concrete Noun is of four types.

1) Proper Noun :→ Proper Noun is the name of particular person, place, thing, event, a group of person and notable events

Ex) Ram, Bombay, Kahinoor., Mount Everest, the east indies, The French revolution, Rashtrapati bhawan, Eiden Garden, Rashtriya Swayam sangh. etc.

Proper Nouns denotes the following things

a) Proper Noun is not introduced to denote only a particular person but it denotes a group of person as well.

Examp) The Kings of England, The Emperiors of Japan.

b) The Proper Noun denotes rivers, oceans gulfs, Bays, Lake, Estuaries etc.

ex) The Gangas, The Galaxy, The Atlantic ocean The Gulf of fin land, The Bay of Bengal. The Strait of Gibraltar.

c) The Proper Noun indicates the name of places -Countries, State etc which have particular sense.

Ex The Punjab, The Assam, The Deccan, The United State of America.

d) It denotes the group of places or series of Mountain.

Ex) The West indies, The Himalayas

e) It denotes even any particular event

Ex) The french revolution, The industrial revolution of England

f) It also indicates famous volumes, scripture

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are holy books.

Ex) The Ramayana, The Mahabharat, The Vedas, The Quran, The Geeta etc.

vi) It denotes the name of Public building and Ship.

Ex) The Titanic, The Senete hall, The Town hall

H) It also denotes the Name of days, Months festivals and ~~plar clam~~ climates.

Ex) Monday, January, Sun, Earth, Durga puja, Republic day.

Note:) The first letter of proper Noun is written in capital letter.

2. Common Noun: Common Noun denotes no person or thing in particular but is common to any person or thing of the same class or time.

Ex) Man, Book, Country, Dog, Chair, City, Months Days etc.

3. Material Noun: Material Noun is the name of a thing of any kind of Material or substance that kind only be bought in a mass or bulk

Ex) Rice, Wheat, Milk, Oil, Water, paper, Gold,

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Silver, copper, meat, fish etc.

The Material Noun denotes those thing of which something is made, which are eaten, drunk or weighted are known as Material Noun.

Exam) This ring is made of gold.
My chair is made of wood.

In these sentences ring and chair are common Nouns but gold and wood of which ring and chair are made respectively are Material Nouns.

The Definite Article 'The' can never be use before the Material Noun normally.

Exam) We can't live without water.
Iron is more useful than gold.
She likes to eat rice ~~to~~

But the definite Article the is placed before the Material Noun ~~what~~ when it is related to a particullar thing.

Ex) The water of oranges can not be ~~contanated~~ contaminated.

'Fruit' is a food stuff that is why neither the definite Article 'the' will be used before

it (Fruit) nor it (Fruit) will take any plural form.

Ex) I like to eat fruit. (correct).
I like to eats fruits (incorrect).
But different names of fruit are common noun so the article wheather it is definite or indefinite can be used before them and they can be made plural

He eats an apple everyday.
Mohan has eaten many apples.

'Fish' is also matterial Noun when it is taken as a food stuff. in this condition neither article can be used before it nor it can be changed in plural form but fish will be common Noun when it is in water with its pack in this condition article can be used before it and it can be changed into plural form.

Ex) I saw a big fish in the river
I have come across a number of flying-fishes in the sea.

4. Collective Noun: Collective Noun is the name of a group / number (or collection) of person or things taken together and spoken of as a unit

A Bevy of girls.
A Herd of cattle.

Exam) Army, Flock, Crowd, Jury, Class, Team Committee, Government, regiment, Board Parliament, Council, etc.

When a Collective Noun is used in such a Way that the Individuals denoted by it are thought of differently and not as a unit it is called noun of multitude.

Exam The Jury were divided in their opinion.
The crowd were fighting among themselves.
The Mob were shooting.

Collective Noun : The Jury consists of five person here is a big crowd the mob was dispersed by the police.

Note: 1) Collective Noun denotes an undivisible group that is why a singular verb is always used with it.

2 Noun of Multitudes denotes the Individual of name it is made differently. that is why a plural Verb is always used with it although Noun of Multitude is singular inform at plural Verb is used with it.

2 Abstract Noun : Abstract Noun is usually the name of quality or attribute, action or state considered a part from the object

to which it belong.

Examp: Kindness, Beauty, Truth, Poverty, Honesty, Greatness, Experiment, Explanation, etc.

in fact the word that denotes the quality state or Action is known as Abstract Noun.

Abstract Noun Expresses the following things:

A) Names of quality → Kindness, Virtue, Honesty Brightness, Height, Length, Breadth, Smoothness, Roundness, Solidity, Warmth, oldness, Wisdom Poverty, Pr , Redness, Cunning, Baldness Valor, Meanness, Greatness etc.

B) Names of condition or state: Health, Sleep, Freedom, Infirmity, Lunacy, Procession, Widomhood, Enjoyment, Illness, Childhood, Death, Birth, Slavery etc.

C) Names of Mental Power and Passion:

Grief, Memory, Fear, forget fullness, Envy Care, Hatred, Love, etc.

D) Names of Art and Science: Grammar, Music Science, Art, Poetry, Astrology, Biography, Telegraphy, Photography etc.

Ex Names of Action or processes

Growth, Thought, Development, Progress
Reasoning, Decay, Watching, and Verbal Nouns
are generally created by adding – 'ing' to
the base form of ~~(V1)~~. Main Verb (V1).
Working, Writting, Running, Flying etc

The quality of Abstract Noun does not
present in it. but in any other thing.

Distinguish between Abstract Noun & Concrete

Abstract Nouns denote the quality state
or action of a thing but concrete Noun
denotes the person or thing that holds
and contains these quality.

Ex) The Length of this rope is ten feet.
~~The word 'length'~~
In this sentence, the word 'length' is an
abstract Noun. The word 'length' will be
concrete Noun when the sentence will be
written in this way :- " cuts several length
from this rope'

In this sentence, the word 'length' means 'long
pieces'

Note: Abstract Noun can never be used in plural Number. The Abstract Noun will be changed into Concrete Noun. When it is used in plural Number.

Exam) I have to face many difficulties in this boarding house.
Cut several lengths from this rope.

Distinguish between Common Noun and Material Noun:
Common Noun is called the name of a thing that can be counted.
Ex Cat, Town, Pen, House, Apple etc.

All these things can be thought seperately and these can be counted too. that is why there Common Noun but the material Noun is called the name of that thing or substance which can never be counted these substances can never be thought seperately like a common Noun because they are in the form of Mass (Quantity)

Ex) Sugar, Rice, gold, Sand, grass, Earth, wood etc. these words are material Noun and they denote the Number but the quantity.
Material Noun is always used in singular Number that is why singular verb used with it.

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The Formation of Abstract Noun:

In general way, the Abstract Noun can be formed the common Noun, adjective and main verb that is to say common noun, adjective and main verbs can be changed into abstract Noun with the help of Affixies

1) The Formation of Abstract Noun from Common Noun:→ The Abstract Noun is created by adding ~~to~~ the suffixes — "Ism Hood and Ship." to the last of common Noun.

Common Noun	Abstract Noun.
Man	Manhood
Boy	Boyhood.
Child	Childhood.
Woman	Womanhood.
Widow	Widowhood.
Father	Fatherhood
Mother	Motherhood
Saint	Sainthood
Hero	Heroism
Teacher	Teachership
President	Presidentship
Captain	Captainship
Chairman	Chairmanship
Lecturer	Lecturership

Editor	Editorship
King	King ship

2. From Adjective.

Adjective	Abstract Noun.
Hot	Heat
Warm	Warmth.
Coward	Cowardism.
Poor	Poverty / Poorness.
Active	Activity.
Dear	Dearness.
Cheap	Cheapness.
Red	Redness.
Bright	Brightness.
Brilliant	Brilliantce.
Ignorant	Ignorantce
Bold	Boldness.
Brave	Bravery.
Slave	Slavery.
Wide	Width.
Long	Length.
High	Height.
Careful	Carefullness.
Careless	Carelessness.
Jobless	Joblessness.
Greedy	Greed.

क्रिया का प्रयोग करके उनका Ground के रूप में काम करती Noun और Abstract Noun के रूप में होता है।

Thirsty	Thirst
Hungry	Hunger
Angry	Anger
Wise	Wisdom.
Free	Freedom
Independent	Independence.
Foolish	Foolishness.
Kind	Kindness.
~~Deaf~~ Deep	Depth
Narrow	Narrowness.
Largehearted	Largeheartedness
Generous	Generousity.
Curious	Curiousity.
Miserly	Miser
Nobel	Nobelity.
Mean	Meaness.
Patient	Patience.
Impatient	Impatience.
~~Decent~~ Decent	Decency.
Blind	Blindness.
Absent	Absence.
Present	Presence.

etc.

From Main Verb. :->

Main Verb	Abstract Noun
Advise	Advice.
Satisfy	Satisfaction
Govern	Government.

V1 → Noun, Main verb.

Explain	Explanation.
Exclaim	Exclamation.
Appress	Appression.
Oprate	Operation.
~~Explote~~ Explot	Exploitation.
Arrive	Arrival.
Run	Race.
Go	Gait.
Pray	Prayer.
Grow	Growth.
Move	Movement / Motion.
Advertise	Advertisement.
Educate	Education.
Propgate	Propgation.
Develop	Development.
Advance	Advancement.
Know	Knowledge.
Lose	Loss.
Laugh.	Laughter.
Condemn	Condemnation.
Conceal	Concealment.
Sell	Sale.
Dispose	Disposal.
Harass	Harassment.

E.T.C

Except this there are some other rules to form abstract Noun

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1) The Abstract Noun can be formed by adding "ing" to the last of the base form of main verb (V1) that is, the present participle form of main verb can performed the function of Abstract Noun.

eg : Run — Running.
Come — Coming.
Go — Going.
Read — Reading.
Dance — Dancing.

2) The Base form (V1) of some main Verbs ~~are~~ is used as verb and Noun both.

eg Play, Work, Trade, Sleep, reach, ~~Work~~ approach, Mentain, Defeat, Win Help, etc.

Classification of Noun according to Modern English Grammar.

According to ~~this~~ Modern english grammar Noun is classified into three groups: 1) Proper Noun, ~~Countable Noun~~

2) Countable Noun
- Common Noun, 1) Collective Noun.

3) Uncountable Noun.
Material Noun 1) Abstract Noun.

Countable Nouns : The Nouns Which denote person or things that can be counted or such things that are more than in one in number and can be changed into plural form are known as countable Noun.

Ex) Book, Pen, Coin, Horse, Star, Chair, Table Newspaper, Man, Women etc.

Uncountable Noun : The Nouns Which denotes such a thing that is in quantity and cannot be counted or changed into plural form is known as uncountable Noun.

Ex) Water, Gold, Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Earth, Wood, Cotton, Tea, Beauty, Boyhood, Truth, Death, Birth, Sand etc.

Note I) As a whole, proper noun, material Noun and Abstract Noun are considered as uncountable Noun.

II) Common Noun and collective Noun are known as countable Noun.

III) The Indefinite Article A / An is used with singular countable Noun but no article is used with uncountable Noun in general way.

IV) The Indefinite Article A / An can never be used with plural Nouns (countable).

Beauty → सुन्दरी

VI) Countable Nouns can be changed into plural form but uncountable Nouns are never changed into plural form.

VII) Uncountable Nouns always remain singular Number. No Articles can be used with it but the adjective of quantity → little, some, much, lots of etc. can be used with it.

Ex) There is little sugar in milk.
He has some money to spend.
He has lots of wheat to sell.
There is much oil in this deeply fried food stuff.

Note:) There are some Noun which are regarded as countable Noun and uncountable Noun both on the ~~sens~~ basis of their senses in a sentence

	Countable Noun	Un-countable Noun
1)	Shila is a beauty	Her beauty can draw the attention of anybody towards it.
2)	Television is a wonder of science.	Mohan has filled with wonder.
3)	I have to face many difficulties.	I have to face much difficulty.

Works → रचनाएँ |

4)	Her father is a Justice	Justice can never be born bought.
5)	He had a talk with me.	Non- likes idle talk
6)	There are seven room in this house.	There is no room for you on this bench.
7)	I like the works of ~~are in~~ R.N Tagore.	He did hard work to stand first in his class.

Gender of Nouns

Nouns are inflected for gender, number and case.

In English there are four types of gender.

1) Masculine Gender.
2) Feminine Gender.
3) Common Gender.
4) Neutral Gender.

G.P. 1) Baby, ox, elephant, Person, Bird, Typist, cyclist orphan, ship etc are called common Gender.

1) All Material, Collective and Abstract Nouns are known as Neutral Gender. that is because they are generally used to denote non-living thing.

Some rules for the function of feminine or Masculine Gender.

DUCK – [illegible]

Hero → वीर

Heroine →

i) By using different words.
ii) By different Endings.
iii) By prefixing or suffixing a word.

By using different words

Masculine	Feminine Gender
Drake	Duck
Drone	Bee
Earl	Countess
Hero	Heroine
Horse	Mare
Gander	Goose
Friar	Vexen
Father	Mother
Dog fox	Bitch fox
Bachelor	Maid
Dog	Bitch
Bride groom	Bride
Boy	girl
Cock	Hen
Brother	Sister
Buck	Doe
Bull	Cow
Nephew	Niece
Uncle	Aunt
Papa	Mom
Son	Daughter
~~Rain~~ Ram	Ewe

	Wizard	Witch.
	Sir	Madam
	Taillar	Seamstress
	Sire	Dam
	Husband	Wife / Better half.
हिरण –	Hart	Roe.
	King	Queen
छोकरा –	Lad	Lass
	Lord	Laddy.
	Man	Woman.
सन्यासी –	Monk	Nun.
हिरण –	Stag	Hind

Note:) Previously 'vexen' is known as feminine Gender of fox but Now bitch fox is used as the feminine Gender of Dog fox. and Now vexen is used in the sense of quarrel some women

A7 By Adding the Suffix "ess" to the Word.

Masculine Gender	Feminine Gender.
Author	Authoress
Manager	Manageress
Host	Hostess
Patron	Patroness
Poet	Poetess
Prophet	Prophetess.
Lion	Lioness.
Jew	Jewess

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~~Heir~~ Heir	Heiress
Mayor	Mayoress
Priest	Priestess
~~Saffo~~ Shop	Shop
Baron	Baroness
Giant	Giantess
God	Goddess
Peer	Peeress
Sorcerer	Sorcereress

ETC.

B — The Last vowel of some words will be removed while this suffix "ess" is added to the last.

Masculine Gender	Feminine Gender.
Actor	Actoress
Inheritor (उत्तराधिकारी)	Inheritress
Benefector	Benefectress.
Victor	Victress
Emperor	Emperess
Director	Directress
Founder	Foundress
Traitor	Traitress.
Hunter	Huntress.
Tiger	Tigress
Instructor	Instructress.
Seamaster	Seamstress.
Negrow	Negress

Proprietor	Proprietress.
Master/Mister.	Mistress.
~~Proter~~ Porter	Portress.
Director	Directress
Waiter	Waitress.
Headmaster	Headmistress.

C/ By Prefixing or suffixing a word.

Masculine Gender	Feminine Gender.
Cook sparrow	Hen sparrow.
Boar Pig	Sow Pig.
Buck Rabbit	Doe Rabbit.
He wolf	She wolf.
Jack ass	~~Jen~~ Jenny.
Billi goat	Nanni goat.
Dog fox	Bitch fox.
Man servant	~~Wom~~ Maid
Grand father	Grand Mother.
Beggar Man	~~W~~ Beggar Women.
God father	God mother
Land Lord	Land Laddy.
Milk Man	Milk Maid.
Peacock	Peahen.
School Master	School Mistress.
Washer Man	Washer Women.
Step son	Step daughter.
Brother-in-law	Sister-in-law.

ETC.

Them का singular → Him, Her, It.

Note:) There are some masculine Noun whose feminine form can never be formed.

जोकर
1) Clown, brod, इस्त्र, captain, Judge, Person and knight

2) There are some feminine nouns of which Masculine form can never be form.

Amazon, Brunette, Nurse, Prude, Siren, Shrew, Virago, Virgin, etc.

3) Such Feminine Nouns which are use for masculine or feminine both. are bee, duck and goose

4) Such Masculine Nouns that can be used for both gender are man, Poet, Painter actor, singer, etc.

Number of Nouns

1) Countable Nouns are used in singular number and Plural Number both. Number is in english. Number of two types.

i) Singular Number ii) Plural Number

Singular Number: The Person or thing which is only one in number is supposed to

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be in singular Number.

Plural Number: The Persons or thing which are more than one in number are supposed to be in plural Number.

Singular number denotes only one person or thing but plural number denotes more than one persons or things.

Rules for the formation of plural form from singular form.

1) Generally plural nouns are made by adding the suffix 's' to the last of singular noun.

Singular number	Plural Number
Book	Books
Ear	Ears
Ball	Balls
boy	Boys
Girl	Girls
Bag.	Bags
Chair	Chairs
Sister.	Sisters
Brother	Brothers
Hand	Hands
Flower	Flowers
ocean.	Oceans.

Friend	Friends
Pencil	Pencils
	ETC.

2) The suffix 'ES' will be used to the last of a singular noun to make plural when it ends with any of the letter or letters S, SH, SS, CH, X and Z.

Singular Number	Plural Number.
Class	Classes
Watch	Watches
Fish	Fishes
Gas	Gases
Tax	Taxes
Bench	Benches
Glass	Glasses
Loss	Losses
Batch	Batches
Church	Churches
Box	Boxes
Bus.	Buses.
	ETC.

3 If a noun ends with 'CH' which is pronounced as the letter 'K' (क)

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the suffix 'S' will be added to the last of the noun to make it plural.

Eg→ Monarch ⟶ Monarchs.
Arch ⟶ Arches.
Stomach ⟶ Stomaches
ETC

4) If a noun ends with letter 'Y' and a consonant is used just before the letter 'y' in that case the letter 'y' will be changed into the letter 'I' and and then 'ES' will be added to the last of the noun to make plural.

eg:) Baby → Babies.
Army → Armies
Fly → Flies
Duty → Duties
Difficulty → Difficulties
Beauty → Beauties.
Lady → Ladies.
Family → Families.
Country → Countries.
ETC

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5) But if a noun ends with the letter 'y' and a vowel is used just before it in this situation the suffix 's' will be added to the last of noun to make it plural.

Eg.:-)

Way → Ways.
Toy → Toys
Boy → Boys
Essay → Essays
Key → Keys
Monkey → Monkeys.

6) The Noun that end with the letter o and a consonent comes just before it 'o' is made plural by adding the suffix 'es' to the last

Echo → Echoes.
Motto → Mottoes
Buffalo → Buffaloes
Torondo → Torondoes
Negro → Negroes
Potato → Potatoes.
Mongo → Mongoes.
Hero → Heroes
Valcono → Valconoes.

ETC.

But there are some exceptation of this rule.

examp) Canto → Cantos
Piano → Pianos
Halo → Halos.
Partico → Porticos
Ditto → Dittos
~~Dyoner~~ Dynamo → Dynamos.
Bravado → Bravado.

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Vertigo — Vertigos.
ETC.

7/ The Noun that last with the letter 'o' before which a vowel come in that case the noun is made plural by adding the suffix s to the last.

Cuckoo → Cuckoos
Bamboo → Bamboos.
Folio → Folios.

8/ If a Noun ends with the letter 'F' or 'Fe' before making the noun plural by adding the suffix es to the last the letter F or Fe ~~the~~ will be changed the letter into 'V'

Wolf → Wolves.
Half → Halves.
Leaf → Leaves.
Wife → Wives.
Knife → Knives
Life → Lives
Sheaf → Sheaves
Scalf → Scalves
Loaf → Loaves
ETC.

9/ But there are some nouns which end with

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the letter 'F or Fe' are made plural by adding the suffix s to the last. this types of Nouns are known as the exceptation of this rules.

Gulf → Gulfs.
Turf → Turfs.
Proof → Proofs.
~~Hoof~~ Hoof → Hoofs
Cliff → Cliffs
Chief → Chiefs.
belief → beliefs
Safe → Safes.
Dwarf → Dwarfs.
Mischief → Mischiefs
Brief → Briefs
Grief → Griefs.
ETC.

10/ Some words are made plural by changing vowels within them

Tooth → Teeth
Foot → Feet
Goose → Geese
Mouse → Mice
Louse → Lice.
Man → Men
Woman → Women.
Mongoose → Mongeese.
ETC

11. There are a few nouns that are made plural by adding the suffix en to the last

ox → oxen
Child → Children

12. The compound Nouns that are made of the combination of two ~~nouns~~ words are made plural by making the main word of combination plural

Passer - by → Passers - by.
Commander-in- chief → Commanders - in-Chief
Father - in - Law → Fathers - in - Law
Looker - on → Lookers - on
Court Marshal → Courts Marshal.
Washer Man → Washer Men.
Pick pocket → Pick Pockets.
Postman → Postmen.
Footman → Footmen
Maid Servant → Maid Servants
Step daughter → Step daughters
Step Mother → Step Mothers.
Step Son → Step sons
Brother- in- Law → Brothers - in - Law
Fisher Man → Fisher Men.

E.T.C.

13.

13. There are some compound nouns that are made plural by adding the suffix 's' to the last

Eg:- Governor-General → Governor - Generals.
Poet - Laureat → Poets - Laureats.
Knight - Errant → Knight - Errants.
Attorney- General → Attorney - Generals.
Laddy- Superintdent → Laddy - Superintendents.
ETC.

14. But there are some compounds nouns which are made plural by making both words plural

Man- Servent → Men- Servents.
Woman- Servent → Women- Servents.
Knight - Templer → Knights - Templers.
Lord- Justice → Lords - Justices.
Lord - Lieutenant → Lords - Lieutenants.

15. When compound words are not noun they will be made plural by adding the suffix 's' to their last word.

Peak - me - up → Peak - me - ups.
Go - between → Go- betweens.
Touch- me - not → Touch- me - nots.
ETC.

16. Some compounds words will be made plural by adding the suffix 's' if they are of any

Riches - संपत्ति
Gallows - फांसी का तख्ता

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One Word

Bystandard - Bystandards.
Mouthful - Mouthfuls
spoonful - spoonfuls
Handful - Handfuls.
Runaway - Runaways.
spendthrift - spendthrifts.
etc.

Some special Points pertaining to the number of nouns have been mentioned below.

1) The Nouns that are used in only plural number are alms aborigines, annals, trousers Thanks, arms, spectacles, Auspices, ~~Scissors~~ Scissors, bellows, remains, billiards, Premises Vowels, Nuptials, Drawers, Riches, Intestines Proceedings, Tongs, statistics, Shears, environs Victuals, vitals, Plants, Mumps, Rickets, cards Ashes, scales, Tidings etc.

2) There are some nouns that look/appear plural but are used in singular form

Economics, Physics, Ethics, Mathematics, Politics News, Mechanics, Metaphysics, Gallows Summons, innings etc.

3) There are some noun that are the same in

singular and plural form both. They will be supposed to be in singular number when the Indefinite article A/An and the demonstrative adjective this or that come before them as the adjective. but they will be regarded as plural Nouns if the demonstrative adjective these or those or any numeral adjective comes before them. Those words are Apparatus, Cannon, Deer, Sheep, Piece, Brass etc.

Examp) Ten deer have been standing on the road only one deer was killed.
Those sheep were not your.
Give him five piece only
I have seen a ship under the tree.

4) There are some nouns that look singular but are used as plural noun.

Gentry, Crew, Peasantry, Infantry, Tenantry, Cavalry, Poultry, Majority, Mankind, Police, People, Public, Bulk, Cattle, Folk, Crowd, Vermin etc.

5) There are some nouns which are used only in singular number. They are - Posterity, Alphabet Furniture, Issue, Information, Poetry, Scenery, Machinery off spring, Expenditure etc.

Note 1) Singular verb is always used with the word

'news' but the Indefinite Article A/An in no case will be used before it.

Ex) Ill news flies a pace.
This is good news.

2) When the term "word" expresses the sense of promise, assurance or message in this case it will never be used in plural Number

You must keep your word (Promise)
He has given me his word (assurance).
Jay Singh sent word to the Nawab of Arcot. (Message).

3) Some words — thousand, Dozen, Hundred, score, Gross, Pair, Brace, Yoke, Head etc cannot take plural form. that is, they will be remain s in singular number, If any Indefinite Number comes before each of them but these words can be made plural by adding the suffix s or es to the last if no Indefinite Number comes before them.

- He wanted to purchase two dozen eggs
- Some farmers required three yoke of ~~oxen~~ oxen
- I saw two brace of parrots.
- She needs two pair of sarees.
- Thousands of innocent people were killed in ~~a~~ that carnage.

He needs hundreds of books.

None केवल Pronoun के रूप में रूप में प्रयोग होता है।

4) Half, Part, Rest etc will take plural verbs if of structure with plural noun comes after them.

- Half of the apples are rotten.
- the greater part of those assembled leaders in the meeting were favour in the your brother.

- The Rest of the books are not interesting.

5) The word none " can take plural verb when it denotes plural noun.

None of the players were present there.
None was present there.
None of them have been rewarded.

6) Some nouns that seen plural but denote collection, group or amount takes singular verb.

- Ten seers of milk is enough for him.
- Twenty miles is not long distance for me.
- Two thousand ruppees is not a big sam for you

7) Some nouns are of two plural forms and both have different meaning.

Ex) Brother — Brothers (सहोदर भाई / सगा भाई)
— Brethren (एक ही समुदाय को व्यक्ति बंधु).

~~महिलाओं~~ — Dress

Cloth → cloths (कपड़े)
Clothes (पोशाक)

Die → Dies (स्पए बनाने का साँचा)
→ Dice (पासे)

Fish → Fishes
→ Fish (मछ समुदाय)

Genius → Geniuses (
→ Genii (भूत - प्रेत)

Index → Indexes (विषय सूचियाँ
→ Indices (,

Penny → Pennies (
→ Pence

~~She~~ staff → staffs
→ staves (डंडे)

- There are some nouns that have only one meaning in singular number & two in ~~sing~~ Plural

Arm — Arms (बाजू, हथियार)
Colour — Colours (झंडा / फौजी झंडे)
रिती Custom — Customs (रितीयाँ / कर)
घटना Circumstance — Circumstances (परिस्थियाँ) हालत
परिणाम Effect — Effects (संपति)
Manner — Manners (तौर तरीके / चाल-चलन)

Quarters — चौथाई हिस्से

नैतिक — Moral → Morals (शिक्षाएँ / चाल चलन)

चौथाई — Quarter → Quarters (देश, निवास, आलय)

Spectacle → Spectacles (चश्मे, दृश्य)

Part → Parts (भाग, हिस्सा, योग्यता)

सिद्धांत — Premise → Premises (सिद्धांत, प्रांगण)

मिनट — Minute → Minutes (मिनिट्स / समिति के कार्यवाही)

संख्या — Number → Numbers (संख्याएँ, कविता)

पत्र — Letter → Letters (विद्या)

जमीन — Ground → Grounds (जमीन, आधार / तलछट)

जोश — Spirit → Spirits (आत्माएँ / शराब)

ETC.

9) There are some nouns of which singular form have two meaning but plural form have only one.

Abuse (गाली / दुरुपयोग) → Abuses कुरीतियाँ /

Horse (घोड़ा / घुड़सवार) → Horses घोड़े /

Issue (संतान / परिणाम) → Issues (परिणाम)

People (लोग / राष्ट्र) → Peoples (राष्ट्र)

Wood (लकड़ी / जंगल) → Woods (जंगल)

झींगुर — Cricket (एक प्रकार का खेल) → Crickets (झींगुर)

ETC.

(10) There are some nouns of which singular form and plural form both have different meaning.

Air (हवा) → Airs (बनावटी चाल / प्रकृति).

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Compass (विस्तार) — Compasses (कम्पास यंत्र)
Force (बल) — Forces (सेना)
Good (अच्छा) — Goods (माल)
Rich (धनी) — Riches (संपत्ति)
Iron (लोहा) — Irons (हथकड़ी)
Sand (बालू) — Sands (रेगिस्तान)
Return (वापसी) — Returns (सांख्यिकी विवरण)
Water (जल) — Waters (जलाशय)
Advise (सलाह) — Advises (सूचनाएँ)
Copper (ताँबा) — Coppers (सिक्के ताँबे के)

Note:- i) Letters, Abbrevated Words and figure are made plural by adding 's' genetive to the last.

- Remove n's from the word ~~Anaemia~~ Pneumonia
- You can't find the word in which ~~for use~~ four
- u's have been used together
- Four thousand (4000's) has ~~three Zero's~~ 000's. three 0's.

ii) Plurals of some forign words.

Axis — Axes.
Basis — Bases.
Agendum — Agenda
Medium — Media
Formulla — Formullae (formullas).
Datum — Data.
Radius — Radii

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Hypothesis	—	Hypotheses.
oasis	—	oases
Parenthesis	—	Parentheses.
Thesis	—	Theses.
Phenomenon	—	Phenomena.
Cryterion	—	Cryteria.
Analysis	—	Analyses.

ETC.

True singular → The Nouns of which last letter "s" is a part of singular Noun and not the suffix "s" of the plural are called true singular.

Exam News, Vagues, Mathmatics, Politics, Ethics etc

True Plural → By the true Plurals are meant the nouns in which the last letter s is really a suffix of making plural

Exam- Riches, Alms, scissors, spectacules, cards thanks etc.

Person

First Person
Second Person
Third Person.

There are three types of persons in English

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First person — The Man or person will be said to be in first person when he says something.

Exam I know you very well
We are going to help them

The Personal Pronoun I and We & their different forms are known to be 1st Per

Second Person → The Man or Person about to whome something is said is known to be in second Person.

Exam Thou and you are known to be second person.

Note:) 'Thou' is an old english word in stead of which "you" is used in Modern english but in modern english thou is used to address "god" and everywhere you and its different form are used

Third Person → The other Man or Person about whom something is said are known to be in third person. the personnel Pronoun He, she, it, & they and their difference form are in third Person.

Note:) Except the first person and the second

D.O – Accusative case
I.D.O – Dative case.

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Person all types of nouns and pronouns are supposed to be in third persons.

Case of Noun.

Case is the relation in which the noun or pronoun stands to some other words in a sentence. In Hindi grammar case is of eight types and each of them has its own sign. but in English grammar case is of four types. and among them possessive or genetive case has its own two signs (a) 's genetive & (b) of genetive.

Types of case :

i) Nominative case
ii) Possessive or genetive case.
iii) Objective case → a) ~~Exectt~~ Accusative case.
b) Dative case.
iv) Vocative case.

Nominative case → When a noun or pronoun is used as the subject two a verb it will be in the nominative case that is to say the noun, pronoun or noun equivallent according to which the number of finite verb is decided is said to be in nominative case.

Exam) We are prepared to offer our everything in the name of our country.

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Nalanda has win an important centre of learning in ancient time.
To walk in the morning is good for our hea...
- Smoking is injurious to health.
- Swimming can keep our body fit and make our muscles strong.
- The Rich are selfish and hate the poor.
- There was an ancient temple in my village.
- It is time to start a countrywide movement against the misrule of central goverment.
- Where to stay in this city is a problem for...
- That the Earth moves around the sun and the moon goes arround the earth is not kno... to ancient people.
- Where she leaves is not known to me.

1 In these sentences we, Nalanda, To walk, Smoking, swimming, the Rich, There, It Where to stay in this city, that the earth moves around the sun and moon goes around the earth and where she leaves are in nominative case that is because each of them is playing the role of subject. To find out the nominative in a sentence who, and sometimes what with the verb is used to make question. In this way the word whether it is noun, pronoun or noun equivallent that come in the reply of questions will be the subject.

Vogue -> प्रचलित

"She is crying in the class." — Who is crying? — "She" as such "She" is in nominative case in the sentence that is because "She" has come as the subject of the verb "is crying".

"The Pen is lost" — What is lost? — "the Pen" as such "The Pen" is in nominative case in this sentence "the pen is lost".

Possesive or Genetive case -> The Possesive or genetive case usually denotes the relationship or ~~honor~~ ownership of person or thing. it is created by adding "s" Genetive as the suffix to the noun.

Exam) Shela's eyes, Shyam's watch, Monan's Neck Dog's tail, Parents' Name etc.

Rules regarding the use of 's' genetive or the foormation of the possesive or genetive case.

1) S Genetive is added to the noun which denotes person or animal beings whose Gender is clear

Exam) Radha's family, Sohan's Parents, Elephant's trunk, Dog's tail, Calerk's salary.

Note) But Nowdays the use of of genetive is also in vogue in this case.

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The Family of Shilo, The Parents of Sohan
The trunk of Elephant, The Tail of Dog,
The Salary of ~~a~~ Clerk.

2) As a Whole, 's genetive is not used to denote the relationship of non-living thing but of genetive is used.

Ex This book's Stories (Incorrect) – The Stories of this book (Correct).
This School's Condition (Incorrect)
The Condition of this School (Correct).

3) 's Genetive can be added to the non-living things when they are personified that is to say when non-living things is shown to perform the activity like a human being

Exam Death's icy hands, Sun's raise, Fortune's favourite, India's hero, Nature's beauty. A Stone's throw, Ship's compass, The Earth's surface, The Court's decree, The Heaven's Will, ocean's roar, ~~Deo~~ Duty's Call, River's Bank etc.

4) 's Genetative is used at time, Space and Weight denoting noun

Time Indicating nouns – Two Day's leave, Two Month's holidays, Five Week's Journey

Sake — वास्ते

Reign — शासन

Space Indicating Nouns → A Needle's point, A boat's length, A Razor's edge, An Arm's length, A Hair's breadth, A Stone's throw etc

Weight Indicating Nouns → Two seer's weight A pound's weight, Three tone's weight etc.

(5) If a Noun ends with letter "s" or "ce" and after that the word sake is used in that case only sign of apostrophy (') is added to the last of Noun.

Eg. For Justice' sake, For goodness' sake For conscience' sake, etc.

(6) 's Genetive is used at the last word or compound nouns

Eg. The Queen of England's reign, Father-in-law's House, The Government of India's order etc.

7) The Noun which ends with the letter "s" wheather it is singular or plural in that situation only sign of apostrophy ('). will be used at the last of noun.

Exam) Candidates' Name, Students' condition, Girls' hostel, Paras' house etc.

But the Noun which is plural but does not ends with the letter "s" in the circumstance

's genetive is used

Ex) Man's Power, People's grievances, Children's uniform, oxen's yoke etc.

8) If a Noun is with its apposition in that situation 's genetive is used at the last word of apposition.

: Ramchandra, The son of Dashrath' exile
Dr Rajendra prasad, the first president of India house. ETC.

9) When two or more person are the owner of a thing or bussness in that case 's genetive will be used at the last noun only.

Manan and subash's house
Ram, shyam and hary's car Etc.

3) Objective case - A part from the subject the noun, pronoun or noun equivallent which is affected by the action of the verb is said to be in objective case.

Types of object :→ 1) Direct object →

1) Direct object → some transitive verbs take two objects one of which is directly affected

by the action of the verb is called direct object the direct object is usually the name of things.

Exam) Shyam gave me a watch made of gold.
He showed me a pen of high quality.

In these sentences watch and pen are direct object but sometimes personnel nouns that are called indirect object are also used as the direct object.

- He gave me only four players to play the football match.
In this sentence the personnel noun "four player" has been used as direct object. to find out the direct object among the words in the sentence the question words what with the verb is used to make questions and the word in reply of the questions is found is known as direct object.

Eg Shyam gave me a pen. — What did Shyam give? "a pen" as such pen is direct object. that is because it is non-living thing and has come in the reply of what.

Indirect object → Some transitive verb take two objects one of each is indirectly affected by the action of the verb is called the indirect object. the indirect object is usually the name.

Direct — प्रत्यक्ष —
Indirect — अप्रत्यक्ष —

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Of Person

Eg: He gave me a pen
The Teacher taught us English in class.

In these sentences "me and us" are indirects object and pen and English are dirrect objects. but sometimes non-loving things or substance denoting nouns that are called dirrect object are also used as Indirrect object.

We should give the protection to that building.

In this sentence the non-loving things that building has been used as indirrect object to find out the indirrect obj in a sentence the question word whom is used with the verb to make question and the noun or pronoun that comes in the reply of question will be Indirrect object.

He gave me a pen — Whom did he give a pen? — "me" as such me is an indirrect object in this sentence.

objective case is again ~~dictiv~~ divided into two parts.

1) ~~Executive~~ Accusative case.
2) Dative case.

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Accusative case :→ A Noun or pronoun is said to be in accusative case when it is the direct object of transitive Verb.

Shyam is eating a Mango.
She is singing a song.
Sahon is reading a Nobel.

In these sentences A Mongo, A song and A Novel are in accusative case that is because they are the dirrect abject.

Note:) The Noun or pronoun that is followed by the preposition and prepositional phrase that is, the noun or pronoun i.e the object of a preposition or prepositional phrase is also said to be in accusative case.

eg
- She ~~Kept~~ put her purse on the table.
- She is cutting Vegetables with knife.

In these sentence the table and knife are also in accusative case for they are the object of the preposition on and with.

Dative case : A Noun or pronoun is said to be in dative case when it is the indirrect obj of transitive verb

I love you

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None beats him with stick
You don't like me.

In these sentences, you, him and me are in dative case because they are indirect object

Note:) Dative case denotes a person for whom something is done or to whom something is given

Make him a chair.
or Make a chair for him
I gave him a book.
or I gave book to him.
She teaches us english
or She teaches english to us.
Bring me a glass of milk
or Bring a glass of milk for me.

In these sentences him, us and me are dative object

Note:) If direct object and Indirect object both should come together in a sentence in that case the indirect object will generally come before. but if the direct object comes before the indirect object, the preposition "to" and sometimes other prepositions will be used before the indirect object.

He gave me a book.
or He gave book to me.
Make me a cup of tea
or Make a cup of tea for me.
Go and bring me something.
or Go and bring something for me.

Other kinds of object:
Including dirrect object and Indirrect object there are someothers objects that are mentioned below:
i) Retained object ii) Cognate object iii) Complementary object or Factitive object iv) Reflexive object or Personnel object v) Adverbial object vi) Prepositional object vii) Anticipatory object viii) Reciprocal object.
Retained object :→ When a transitive verb having two objects is changed into passive voice, one of the two objects becomes the subject (Nom. case). Of the passive voice while the other is retained as the object. The retained object is found in passive voice. and to be the retained object is the passive voice. it is neccessary to be in to different objects – dirrect and Indirrect in active voice. there is not any object in active sentence.

Eg. AV – He gave me a book.
~~He~~ A Book ~~was~~ given me by him.
I was given

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A.V He gave me a book.
I was given a book by him.
R.O
A Book was given to me
R.O
The Teacher teaches us English.
We are taught English by the teacher.
R.O
or English is taught us by the teacher.
R.O

B. Cognate object: A Noun in objective case governed by ~~the~~ an Transitive Verb of Kindered meaning is called a cognate object. and the verb is said cognate verb.

Eg: He dreamt and evil dream
He lived a long life.
He died a peaceful death.
She sang a melodious song.
Our soldier faught a good fight.
He went a long way.
He ran a race.

In these sentences, evil dream, a long life, a peaceful death, a Melodious song, a good fight, a long way and a race will be called Cognate object that is because they are related to the verbs - Dream, live, die

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sing, fight, go and run respectively.

C. Complementry object and Factitive verb :->
Factitive object -> some transitive verbs - Name make, call, find, think, consider, appoint, elect prove etc are factitive verbs. that take two objects to fullfill and complete the sense of sentence the second objects that is actually objective complement is called the complementry or factitive obj. Without complementry objects a complex transitive or copulative verb cannot complete its sense.

Examp) He made me a leader.
I think him a rascal.
They elected him President.

In these sentences leader, rascal and president are respectively complementry or factitive obj.

D Adverbal object :-> Noun in the objective case without any preposition are some times used adverbally to denote time, distance, measurement, wait, degree, manner etc are called adverbal object.

Eg: We can't wait a movement longer.
He walked five miles.

E Reflexive or Personnel object :-> When a reflexive pronoun is used in place of the object of T.V it is called the Reflexive or Personnel object.

She tried to prove herself innocent in the court of law.
He saved himself in the road accident.
Your friend has groomed himself

In these sentences, herself, himself and himself are reflexive object.

Prepositional object: The Noun or pronoun followed by prepositional or prepositional phrase is called prepositional object. A preposition or prepositional phrase cannot come without its object in a sentences because it (preposition a prepositional phrase) is a structural word.

Eg He does not like to write with pen.
She cuts vegetable with knife.
My father sends money by post.

Anticipatory / Introductory object :→ In some structure "it" is used as the object that is called introductory object. Like introductory or anticipatory object, the introductory object does not express any particular sense.

Exam) He made (it) clear that he will not help me.
They say (it) that labour, never goes invent.

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Reciprocal object: When the Reciprocal pronouns is each other and one another are used as the object of Transitive verb in a sentence they will be called

Ram and Shyam like each other.
All those four students help one another in the examination hall.

Position of nominative in a sentence

As a whole a nominative come before the verb in a sentence

We must be loyal to our country.
Ram and his friend will take in the debate competition.
To swim is an art.

In the following situations the nominative comes after the finite verb (Auxiliary or full verb).

1. A Nominative comes after verb when the sentence starts with the adverb here or there

Here is a man asking for help
Here comes a boy
There lived a great saint in that building.
There are many players in the playground.

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2. A Nominative come after the Verb when an adverb comes at the beginning of this sentence to Emphasised it.

- So fast did he run that I could not follow him.
- Never do I disobey my superiors.
- However hard may he labour, he cannot pass the examination.

3. A Nominative can be used after the verb when an object comes at the beginning of this sentence.

Snow and Powder have I None.
Book and Pen can he purchase none.

4. A Nominative can come after the Verb when so, the more, the less etc come in other clause ~~in~~ ~~s~~ of a sentence.

As you sow well so will you reap.
So wicked was the boy that he disgraced all.
The more you have the more will you desire.
The more he reads, the more will he learns.
The more you know about him the less do you like him.
The more he earns the less does he spend.

5. A Nominative can come after the Verb when

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an adverb clause in conditional sentence starts without the condition indicating conjunction if

- Were I a bird I would fly in the sky.
- Had he gone to delhi he would have seen the red fort.
- Had I been his master I would have taught a good lesson.
- Were I rich I would help him.
- Should he come ask him to go back home.

b) A Nominative can be place after the verb when the clause is started with no sooner, hardly, scarcely, and Not only.

- No sooner did the student come out of school then it began to rain.
- Scarcly did I start to solve the last question of question paper when the peon began to ring the bell.
- Hardly had he worked hard when he fail ill.
- Not only did he lose his pen he lost his book as well.

Nominative case of address :→

~~There is~~ In addition to three cases - Nominative possesive & objective there is case that is called voccative case. When a noun is used for the sake of address it is said to be in voccative case

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Are you going to city, my friend?
Boys, you should listen to your ~~Children~~ teacher.

Note:) In voccative case noun is of second Person

Case in Apposition :→

When a noun, ~~or~~ pronoun or other words that are simillar to a noun come to narrate or described any other noun in that situation the second noun comes in the place of the first Noun is said to be case in apposition

Eg Nitish Kumar, The chief Minister of Bihar, is a man of parts.
Sitaram Babu, our principal, is an excelnent man
Dashrath, The king of Ayodhya had four son.
Prabhat Shekhar, A Brother of Shalu, have come to see you.

In these sentences the chief Minister, Principle King and brother are in nominative case and they have respectivelly come in the discription of the Noun :- Nitish Kumar, Sita ram babu, & Prabhat Shekhar

Note Noun in apposition is in that case in which a nominative remains. the case of a nominat ive and its opposition is the same. Nouns in apposition are seprated by commas, by putting

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both side.

Note: No Article should be placed before common noun office, Rank and tittle when they are treated as Noun in apposition.

The Nominative absolute :-> Sometimes a noun is used with participle in the formation of the phrase which relates to the meaning of principal sentence (clause). but according to grammar it has no relation to all these types of phrase is known as absolute phrase. that is because it is independent of the rest of the sentence and the Nouns that are used with participal are called Nominative absolute.

- The Games being over, We went home.
- God Willing we ~~should~~ shall met again.

The son having risen the fogged this appear.

"The END"